

## National Republican.

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A. M. CLAPP, Editor.)

## THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

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Largest Legitimate Morning Circulation in the District.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 4, 1879.

"OLD SLIPPERY ELM" is the name the Albany Evening Journal applies to THILDS.

He always has been a slippery SAM, and we suppose eln is used for short.

"GORHAM has gone over!" is the exultant cry of the Eastern Democracy, to which we reply: Make the best use you can of him, Messrs. BROWN, while he is in your camp; he'll be back again from his trip very soon, sooner than will suit you!

DURING the present newsless season Mr. HALSTEAD has turned his Cincinnati Commercial into a snail-story organ. Malignant people will insist that his publicly avowed opposition to ice water had something to do with his suddenly developed interest in serpents.

THE Memphis people skip away from home and leave the colored militia to protect their property and fight YELLOW JACK. They hold them in great respect while engaged in that service. When cold weather comes and yellow Jack disappears, then the colored men will become "niggers" again.

OUR District Commissioners have assumed dominion over the air as well as the land and water hereabouts. They have attempted to condemn a roadway, for sewer purposes, twenty-two feet above the level of ground out on the ISHERWOOD estate. This might be called balloonist statesmanship.

CURRY, the assaulter of ex-Senator DORSEY last Saturday, is an ex-military contractor. DORSEY was in the habit of helping him in a legitimate way in his business affairs here in Washington. But it would appear—the Senator being out of public life—that the contractor no longer desires to curry favor with him.

A SUNDAY paper makes the very witty suggestion that the War Department be placed in charge of THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN. We second the motion, and then we will give bonds that within twenty-four hours thereafter not a Confed or Democrat holding office therein could be found with a search warrant.

THURMAN is yet in the East, when he should be in the West. The Union-General ticket out in Ohio meanwhile struggles to get along without his aid, which would be bunglingly rendered at the best, for THURMAN is a secessionist from the word go. From 1860 to 1865 EWING and RICE were fighting against him and his kindred, a fact he has not forgotten.

"THE editor of the Washington Post confesses that he is an ignoramus. He wants to know who Hon. SANFORD E. CHURCH is."—New York Star.

And it is hinted that the Democratic Congressional Committee immediately started the ignoramus who asked the above question to New York to repeat it to THILDS. They all want to know.

Will it do to put another soldier on the bench? This question is at once evolved in the afflicted minds of the military-scrapped people of Kentucky, who are afraid that "General" BRISTOW may be selected to succeed Judge BALLARD. BRISTOW's war record—three-quarters of an hour—should be reproduced now to assure them of the groundlessness of their alarm.

THE Hon. CARY YOUNG has been talking to the marines. He says all the stories about the opposition of the Southern whites to colored emigration is "stuff and nonsense." They all want the colored people to go, and in view of the way they treat them we are inclined to think he is right. Of course, if the honorable gentleman is really truthful, when COSWAY's steamer goes down for their relief, Governor STONE and CHALMERS will not hang or shoot her crew.

EWING is preserving his habits as a Congressman in his Ohio campaign. He delivers one speech from the rostrum and then furnishes a different one for publication. The Cleveland Herald openly charges this, and produces what he said to the people in his Weddell House speech, and eliminated from the report he furnished the press. He thinks he is still engaged as one of the editors of the Congressional Record, where that sort of fraud is constantly perpetrated upon the public.

We desire to call especial attention to the communication of "SCOTCHIE" on the water question, which appears in another column. It presents the case in a clear and cogent manner, and must convince the public mind that the increase of water rates under the fiat of the Commissioners is justified neither by law nor necessity, and is a bold fraud upon 150,000 disfranchised and abused people of a mismanaged and oppressed city, through the petty arrogance and tyranny of its irresponsible rulers.

THE Wilmington (N. C.) Journal insists that it was not for GRANT in 1876, and that his proprietor was not an office-holder under GRANT's administration. We vouch for the correctness of this statement, and add that Mr. CANADY has always been a thoroughgoing and law-abiding man.

at Cincinnati, and has a right to be a SHERMAN man now if he so elects. A great many very good Republicans, in and out of office, are for SHERMAN now, and may continue to be until the convention meets.

It is a fact beyond dispute that nearly all of the colored leaders of the country, and especially of the South, are opposed to "the exodus." But they are shouting against the wind. The migrating fever has seized upon the blacks of that section, and the coming fall will witness their exodus from the land of persecution in perfect droves. Having once tasted the delights and privileges of free citizenship, they are now intent upon regaining that enjoyment, even at the expense of seeking it in a strange land and among strange peoples.

"When the South had been subjugated" and lay impoverished and bleeding at the "feet of an infuriated conqueror," &c., &c., is the accustomed phrase with which the average Southern writer or orator begins his political exhortation now-a-days, and it is the same phrase that he has used ever since the surrender. In fact, he has used it so often that he really believes it and has forgotten that the "infuriated conqueror" gave him his horses, his side-arms, and his political liberty in short, restored to him his forfeited citizenship, when that subjugation was accomplished. But this is the way he betrays sectionalism and encourages fraternal unity.

THE New York World is now consoling itself with the reflection that Secretary SHERMAN "has not helped himself" by his tour in Maine. And he certainly has "not helped his party." This does not tally very well with the scare that he produced among the opposition by his presence in Maine and the accounts we have of the eminent efficiency of his labors during his stay. It draws comfort also from the idea that Senator BLAINE will not go West until after the Maine election, but will devote himself to his own State. Maine will first be conquered, and then Ohio will not need him, as Maine will carry Ohio very easily if she bears the Republican flag through triumphantly.

THE iron and steel interests of this country seem to be looking up in a very flattering manner. Mr. J. M. SWANK, secretary of the Iron and Steel Association, who is very intelligent authority, gives it as his opinion that there will be more iron and steel manufactured in the United States this year than ever before in the annals of the country. He also asserts, what can easily be believed, that this extraordinary manufacture will be in answer to a legitimate demand. The public will readily appreciate the force of this. The days of wild speculation cannot soon return. Every ton manufactured will be in response to the necessities of business, as well as every mile of railroad constructed. This is an encouraging prospect, holding forth no promise of hollow or temporary prosperity.

A FEW weeks ago the Republican pulse was felt by one accustomed to its beat, all along the line from the National Capital "the jumping off place" in Maine—Eastport. The sentiment of the soldiers was found to be almost universal in favor of their late "most eminent Grand Commander," while the opinion of the citizen rank and file was hardly less unanimous that GRANT was the predestinated candidate of their party in 1880 for the Presidency, and that he would be nominated by acclamation. The counter-surge, "Grant vs. Grant," passed everywhere. Next to GRANT, BLAINE struck fire every time. Maine has not forgotten the darkness of the night at Cincinnati, and will present BLAINE to the next Republican Convention, only to be withdrawn in case of an "overwhelming preponderance" in favor of GRANT.

THE Democrats, who we suppose know all about it, are now busily engaged in defining Secretary GORHAM's tactics in his present political foray. The Baltimore Sun, of course, is fully advised of his purposes and intentions, and enlightens the public in relation thereto through an explanation which it credits to California people here who know all about it. This explanation is that ex-Secretary GORHAM's purpose in supporting the Democratic, and what is known in California as the Honorable Bilk Combination ticket, is that he is ambitious to come to the United States Senate in the place of BOOTH, whose term expires with the present Congress. Ex-Senator SARGENT, having a pretty rare thing of an election should the Republicans get the Legislature, left Mr. GORHAM no alternative but to join the combination forces, and try and have them select him for the senatorship, should they win. This seems to be a very good scheme if it can be made to work.

THE election investigation in Cincinnati turns out to be the thinnest flimsy yet presented to the public in that line. The only thing distinctly established thus far is that BUTTERWORTH and YOUNG were selected because they received the most votes in a fair and legitimate contest. It is true that they secured the services of men from Kentucky who knew the Democratic frauds and repeaters who emigrated from that State to Cincinnati to aid SAYLER and BANNING in an election, and that their fraudulent intentions were defeated, and their labor and the expense thereof were lost to the Democrats. Nothing in the shape of fraud or corruption in any form has as yet been fastened upon the Republican party in those Districts, and nothing of the kind will be shown, for it was not resorted to by the Republicans. The Democrats were defeated by the power of public sentiment, and it would be mainly in time to pocket their defeat with better philosophy.

GENERAL EWING is not the most discreet man in the world, though in his own conceit he may be very wise. He took early occasion in the campaign to court and to insult the laboring men of Ohio. In a recent speech he said: "The starving EAU" was a prophetic type of the laboring "masses of America, stricken with want" "employment and pauper wages, and thus 'made powerless to resist the temptation with which the crafty JACOBS may win their 'birth-right—the ballot.' We cannot imagine a more direct and pointed insult to the laboring men of Ohio than is contained in this simile. What kind of stuff does he

think the laboring classes of Ohio are made of, that he can hope to insult them with impunity by intimating to them, as is done in this case substantially, that their votes can be bought for a few dollars a head. He seems to think that because they are not receiving the pay of a Congressman annually, that they are less honest than the man who shares that advantage, and while he does so is running for another office of greater magnitude. The working men of Ohio are too intelligent to be thus snubbed and then yield their support to the man who snubs them. They will resent such an insult in an emphatic manner.

THE last brick shied at General GRANT is the grave charge that Mr. CORBIN, who has made the blunder of supposing that his regard or disregard for the Jewish people as a race, is of any public moment, is his brother-in-law, when in fact there is not the slightest family relationship between them. Mr. CORBIN has not the honor to be either a brother-in-law, or cousin, or uncle, or nephew, or anything else, except, perhaps, a personal acquaintance of the ex-President, and hence the attempt to prejudice General GRANT by linking him with that individual now that he has made a ninny of himself by a bigoted assault upon the Jew race, is eminently worthy of those who are pursuing General GRANT with a vulgar hostility because the American people have indicated a desire that he shall again occupy the Presidential chair. The CORBINs that these pursuers of the ex-President are after is quite another person, who bears no relation whatever to the anti-Jew CORBIN, and hence they are barking up the wrong tree. But if General GRANT had been so unfortunate as to have been connected under marital relations to this man CORBIN, who has exercised the right vested in every man by the Constitution to make a donkey of himself, what has that to do with the ex-President, who is to-day more honored than any other man living.

THE WATER OPPRESSION. The more the water rates question is investigated the more it appears in the light of an oppression, under the assumption and exercise of a power unauthorized by law, and which is made all the more grievous for the reason that its ministrations are arrogant, tyrannical, and abusive of right. In the first place, there is no doubt that the changing of the water rates now by a heavy advance is in derogation of law. That the act is tyrannical, oppressive and unjustifiable is made apparent by the circumstances of the case. It has been the custom heretofore to make out bills for water rents and send them to the residences of the water-takers, to advise them of the amount of their indebtedness, as well as the time when the same must be paid. The Commissioners have assumed to change this custom by an arbitrary and tyrannical demand that each water-taker shall visit the office of the Water Registrar, and after spending much needless time in waiting therefor, shall pay the same before August 1, or their water supply will be turned off, and they will be subjected not only to that inconvenience, but to an expense of two dollars in each case to have it turned on again. The time named by the Commissioners in a limited way has passed, and water-takers are at their mercy. No adequate notice has been given to the public of this change of policy, and up to Saturday night last but a comparatively small proportion of water-takers had obtained their bills and paid the tax. Many are yet ignorant of the change, and hence if, as has been intimated, the Commissioners will proceed to-day to enforce the penalty of turning off the water district will be sent broadcast throughout the city by this arbitrary and cruel exercise of power, under which families and business places will be deprived of this indispensable article of health, comfort and convenience.

To make this all the more unendurable, the city authorities have destroyed a large proportion of the public yells, and under the pledge of a full supply of Potomac water the people of Washington have dispensed with cisterns. Those who have just been made acquainted with the new requirements of the Commissioners and have not been able to obtain their bills and pay the exorbitant rents imposed upon them, are now terror-stricken in view of the probability that a tyrannical Board of Commissioners will enforce the penalty and subject them to the loss of water, which is indispensable to life and health, and the payment of an additional sum when they are poorly able to meet the exactions already imposed. What is more strange, the Commissioners do not concede to communicate with the people as to their purpose—whether they will show mercy or proceed to extremities. God help the delinquents if this arbitrary rule is pushed to logical sequences, and the Commissioners will need help and protection from the indignation of an insulted, wronged and oppressed people if they persist in their petty tyrannies and arrogant disregard of the popular wish and interest in the exercise of powers which find no authority or justification in law.

Under existing circumstances wise discretion will counsel these officials to call a halt, or go very slowly in pressing the people to the wall with increased oppressions. It would seem that public patience had been pushed to its utmost tension already. A little more strain may break it and involve consequences that should be averted. To turn the water from any dwelling under the circumstances may lead to occurrences to be regretted by every one.

## THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS BANK.

It is rumored now that Senator BRUCE has expressed confidence that he has struck a bonanza in the way of hitherto unknown facts regarding the corrupt management of the Freedman's Bank. This may be so, but there is strong reason to believe that such an announcement is premature. Senator BRUCE is not of the kind of man who trumpets his own achievements, and publishes in advance of the proper hour the results in whole or in part of the important investigation which he has in hand. His keen sense of propriety would scarcely permit him to do this, while his instinctive shrinking from notoriety would bar him from making any boast now of what he has achieved in his investigation. He has an important and sacred trust in hand which relates to a large circle of poor people here and elsewhere in the country, who had entrusted their small earnings to that institution, and who are suffering to some extent from the loss thereof. In view of this fact it is to be hoped that the investigation will be thorough, searching and relentless in its pursuit of the bottom facts, that they may be laid bare, and that whatever of rascality or wrong has attached to the management of this Bank may be known, let the truth strike where and whom it may.

The cause of right and justice is very closely allied to this investigation, and calls upon Senator BRUCE to insert the probe deeply and thoroughly into the case, until the most latent corruption, if any is concealed there, shall be reached and exposed. We cannot imagine a more sacred trust than the custody of the funds of the poor, who have been led by their confidence in the men who managed the Freedman's Bank, to leave their earnings in its custody, and the sacredness of the case is now transferred to those who have been delegated to investigate for the truth, though it may lie at the bottom of a well. If the present unfortunate condition of that institution is the result of false judgment and bad management, let that fact be brought to light. If its funds have been embezzled or spirited away through collusion or other intrigues, resulting in frauds and wrong, then it is due to the public that the fact should be made known, together with the names of the actors concerned therein. Let there be no concealments of the truth, or partiality towards the guilty. In other words—"let no guilty man escape." If political friends are guilty participants in this grievous wrong, let them be held up to view and let equal and exact justice be meted out to friend and foe alike. If the poor people have to any extent been defrauded of their hard earnings, no personal or political considerations should be allowed to shield the guilty from exposure and condign punishment. We have great confidence in the sagacity, integrity and prudence of Senator BRUCE, and have no idea that his party affiliations will be allowed to tamper with his sense of duty and justice.

## A CUTTING AFFRAY IN KEMPER.

On last Saturday, at DeKalb, a man named STEWART, who is supporting a Republican candidate for Circuit Clerk in that county, was shelled a large crowd of negroes and made a very strong radical speech to them, during which he made some very insulting personal allusions about prominent Democrats of that county. He made some very insulting remarks about one of the young Mr. BRITTON's father, who knocked him down with a brick and sent him to the hospital. They had a lively tussle before any one could separate them, during which STEWART was severely but not dangerously cut in three places.—Meridian (Miss.), Mercury, July 26.

The above, taken in connection with the recent bill-dozing of Mr. DIXON, of Yazoo, furnishes unmistakable evidence that a political canvass is opening in Mississippi. Violence is the ruling spirit of the hour there, where no citizen is safe in property or life unless he bows in humble submission to the behests of the Bourbon Democracy. It is to be regretted that there is now no Republican organization in that State to oppose the Democratic banditti, though, numerically, if there was any protection for the rights of citizenship it would show a majority of many thousands. But the party has been disorganized and cowed by violence and bloodshed, until the Republicans feel that they take their lives in their hands when they attempt to assert the rights of citizenship within the State. This state of things will undoubtedly continue until the Government of the United States shall awaken to that part of its duty which will exercise the same protection over the rights and interests of the people of Mississippi that is enjoyed by the people of New York and Ohio. The Federal power cannot remain inert at this time and remain blameless. Mississippi is as much a foreign country as Spain, so far as allegiance to our laws is concerned, and in Spain such outrages upon an American citizen as were inflicted upon STEWART and DIXON in Mississippi would at once attract the attention of the Federal power, and lead to prompt and efficient interference on its part. Spain is more respectful to the Federal laws than Mississippi, and now we think that the latter being nearer home it is entitled to early attention. It is well enough to ascertain whether or not a citizen who has the misfortune to reside in Mississippi is entitled to protection from this Government.

## The Woman's Suffrage.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

SIR: "Jefferson," in his article in the Gazette of August 3, makes a great mistake in ascribing this movement to "certain woman suffragists." The movement originated with a lady deeply interested in the subject of education, and who is now connected with, or even a member of, the Woman's Suffrage Organization; nor have the other members of the committee been so identified. They were all married women and mothers of families, at least have had experience as teachers. Mrs. Briggs (Olinia) ideas and standing in society are too well known to require comment. The name of Belva A. Lockwood was proposed for the reason that she is a woman of high standing, having been a teacher for fifteen years, holding a State certificate from the Regents of the State of New York, and having been honored with degrees by the University of A. B., M., and L. B. The refusal of the Commissioners to appoint a woman on the ground "there is no law for it" hardly does credit to their logic, and is an extraordinary insult to the array of eminent legal men attached to the petition.

These learned gentlemen and ladies evidently understood what they asked for, and knew what they wanted. "Jefferson" ignores the fact that the names of at least 100 distinguished gentlemen—business men and citizens of the District, besides the ladies—were attached to the petition. The matter was certainly of importance enough to the people of this District, and presented by a lady of high standing, and having received the most respectful consideration and a reply. The Commissioners had not interest enough in the question either to read the law for themselves, or to refer to their legal adviser, whose liberty, justice and breadth of thought are well known in this community.

If there is no law to appoint a woman on the School Board, then there is no law to appoint a man, or, for that matter, dog or cat, as a member of the Board. The Commissioners had no right to refuse to appoint a woman on the ground "there is no law for it," and the law is now in their hands.

To the thinking public, however, and especially to the mothers of this community, the question of woman on the School Board is one of vital interest. It can but commend itself to every reasoning and fair-minded person, not withholding the crowing of "Jefferson." It is far more nearly allied to children's rights than women's rights.

When we have made our public schools what they ought to be, and are able to send all the children in the primaries properly taught in

mind and manner, being educated and fortified for the life work which they must soon begin, we shall see a generation of intelligent and virtuous women, and a class of young men too honorable and manly to suppose that a ding at woman can confer any honor on them. We have a beautiful city—the capital of a great nation—and we would like to see her educational system a model for the cities of the world. Our school trustees render laborious service without compensation. It would be far more magnanimous to thank them for such service, and uphold their efforts in every laudable way, rather than discourage them by unmerited criticism. The women of this District will continue to ask for representation on the School Board, until the request is granted, notwithstanding the astute opinion of "Jefferson" to the contrary.

Probably if he had promulgated his opinion sooner, no woman attorney would even have taken the oath of office.

SARAH C. JOHNSON,  
One of the Committee.

## WAR ANNIVERSARIES.

Pertinent Extracts from the Chronology of the Rebellion.

1861.

AUGUST 4—General Lyon had an engagement with the forces of the enemy at Dog Springs, Mo. The Rebels retreated, and Federal troops occupied Curran without meeting any resistance.

1862.

AUGUST 4—A draft of 300,000 men for nine months ordered by the Federal Government. A reconnoitering party of 120 men, under Colonel Wynn, came up with the Rebels, 700 strong, with two pieces of artillery. After an hour's fight the Unionists withdrew. The Rebels admitted a loss of thirty killed and ten wounded. Union loss, one missing and one slightly injured. General Butler made an assessment on wealthy secessionists of New Orleans to provide for the suffering poor. Fight on White River, Mo.; Rebels defeated. General McClellan protested against the withdrawal of his army from the peninsula as a fatal measure.

1863.

AUGUST 4—Drafted men commenced going into the camp of the Army of the Potomac. The Rebels retreated, and Federal troops occupied Curran without meeting any resistance.

1864.

AUGUST 4—General Sherman prepared to move his entire army before Atlanta for the purpose of securing the Macon Railroad, thereby cutting off the surplus of the enemy. Matters remained quiet before Petersburg. The Federal troops being occupied in strengthening their works and mounting siege guns. The Rebel raiders who fired Chambersburg were pursued by General Averell to Moorefield, W. Va., and completely routed, losing all their artillery and wagons and five hundred prisoners.

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1885.

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1886.

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1887.

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1888.

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1889.